20. (New) An infinitely variable cone pulley transmission and the generating of axial contact pressure forces of the cone pulleys upon a traction means, rotating between the cone pulleys, via tensioning means arranged on the transmission shafts, which exert forces in axial direction upon respectively one cone pulley that can be displaced axially along the respective transmission shaft, wherein hydraulic tensioning means are provided on a first transmission side for adjusting and maintaining the transmission ratio and a spring supported tensioning means that is braced against a support, fixed relative to the shaft, is provided on the second transmission side, wherein an axially fixed cone pulley and an axially movable cone pulley with an extended hub are jointly arranged on the second transmission side, the cone pulleys are rotationally connected and jointly rotate on their transmission shaft and are coupled to said transmission shaft via a contact pressure mechanism that depends on the rotational moment or the rotational moment and the transmission ratio, the contact pressure mechanism consists of a cam sleeve that is fixedly connected to the shaft, a cam sleeve formed by the free end of the extended hub and roll bodies for transmitting the force, wherein said roll bodies are inserted between opposite arranged cam curves and rotate around the roll body axes extending in radial direction, relative to the transmission shaft, said roll bodies are guided by rings, are held at a mutual distance to each other in the axial center region between the cam sleeves with the aid of a spring that is arranged coaxial on the extended hub.

21. (New) A cone pulley transmission according to claim 20, characterized in that the cone pulleys are arranged on a hollow shaft, which is positioned on the

transmission shaft, such that it can rotate but cannot be displaced in axial direction, that the axially fixed cone pulley is rigidly connected to the hollow shaft, that the axially movable cone pulley is connected to the hollow shaft so as to rotate along and that the cam sleeve that is fixedly connected to the shaft is arranged next to the hollow shaft on the transmission shaft, such that it can rotate along and cannot be displaced, at least not in axial direction away from the opposite arranged cam sleeve.

22. (New) A cone pulley transmission according to claim 21, characterized in that

the axially fixed cone pulley forms one piece with the hollow shaft.

23. (New) A cone pulley transmission according to claim 20, characterized in that

the roll bodies engage in corresponding recesses on the rings with the aid of pinions that are coaxial to their rotational axes and project in radial direction relative to the transmission shaft from the roll bodies.

24. (New) A cone pulley transmission according to claim 23, characterized in that

a holding ring is arranged in radial direction coaxial to the transmission shaft, either inside or outside of the roll bodies, and that the pinions on the roll bodies are positioned so as to rotate

inside holding ring bores, extending in radial direction relative to the transmission shaft.

25. (New) A cone pulley transmission according to claim 23, characterized in that

in radial direction relative to the transmission shaft, a guide ring in the form of a hollow-cylindrical sleeve is arranged outside of the roll bodies, which guide ring encloses these roll bodies and the extended hub, that the guide ring can be displaced in axial direction along the extended hub, but is positioned such that it cannot rotate relative to this hub, that the outward projecting pinions on the roll bodies are positioned such that they can rotate in circumferential slots of the guide ring that extend along a radial plane of the transmission shaft, which slots have an axial width corresponding to the diameter of the pinions and are held in the region of the axial center between the cam sleeves, that in circumferential direction, the length of the circumferential slots corresponds to at least half the maximum mutual circumferential path for the cam sleeves of the contact pressure mechanism and that the guide ring end facing the axially movable cone pulley is formed as extension onto the spring, such that moving in the same direction, it respectively traverses essentially half the axial distance traversed by the movable cone pulley.

26. (New) A cone pulley transmission according to claim 25, characterized in that

the spring is supported on one side on the axially movable cone pulley and on the other side on

the cam sleeve that is fixedly connected to the shaft.

27. (New) A cone pulley transmission according to claim 25, characterized in that

the spring is essentially a disk spring assembly, one half of which is arranged on the hub and the other half on the guide ring, that the spring is supported on the cam sleeve via a hollow-cylindrical intermediate segment that encircles the guide ring and that the guide ring with radially outward pointing collar on the end is captured between the two halves of the disk spring assembly.

28. (New) A cone pulley transmission according to claim 25, characterized in that

on the guide ring section located on the hub, the guide ring is provided with at least one groove that extends parallel to the axis of the transmission shaft, in which a pin that is supported by the hub engages to prevent rotation.

29. (New) A cone pulley transmission according to claim 23, characterized in that

outside of the roll bodies and in radial direction relative to the transmission shaft, a guide ring that encompasses the roll bodies is arranged in the form of at least one assembly of axially side-by-side arranged, ring-shaped corrugated springs, having reciprocal undulations in axial direction

along the circumference, that this guide ring is captured in axial direction between a rotating collar supported by the hub and a collar supported by the cam sleeve that is fixedly connected to the shaft and is kept axially centered relative to the contact pressure mechanism, and that radially outward projecting pinions on the roll bodies are positioned rotating in the axial center of said guide ring.

30. (New) A cone pulley transmission according to claim 29, characterized in that

the guide ring consists of two identical corrugated spring assemblies, arranged axially side-by-side, that the corrugated springs of each assembly are braced against each other by means of the undulation peaks that face each other and are fixedly connected, and that the pinions on the roll bodies are positioned such that they can rotate between the corrugated spring assemblies.

31. (New) A one pulley transmission according to claim 30, characterized in that

the holding ring is arranged outside of the roll bodies, between these roll bodies and the guide ring of the corrugated springs, and that the holding ring is provided with a rotating collar that projects at the center radially outward from the holding ring and engages between the corrugated spring assemblies.

32. (New) A one pulley transmission according to claim 31, characterized in that

the bores in the holding ring, which are designed to accommodate the pinions on the roll bodies, also extend through the collar.

33. (New) A one pulley transmission according to claim 31, characterized in that

the axial width of the collar corresponds to the width of the roll body pinions.

34. (New) A one pulley transmission according to claim 29, characterized in that

the spring is arranged on the hub and is braced against the axially movable cone pulley as well as the cam sleeve that is fixedly connected to the shaft with the aid of an essentially hollow-cylindrical intermediate segment that encompasses the guide ring.

35. (New) A one pulley transmission according to claim 34, characterized in that

the collar supported by the cam sleeve, which is fixed relative to the shaft, and the intermediate segment are combined to form one component.

36. (New) A one pulley transmission according to claim 20, wherein the hydraulic tensioning means comprises the associated axially displaceable cone pulley as bottom for a pressure cylinder connected to the cone pulley, which pressure cylinder forms together with a

piston that is fixed relative to the shaft a pressure chamber to which a pump supplies a pressure medium, taken from a pressure medium supply via a pressure medium supply line for maintaining and adjusting a transmission ratio in a manner determined by a control valve, characterized in that

a reversing valve is arranged inside the pressure medium supply line and that via the reversing valve, the pressure chamber can be connected to the pressure medium supply or the intake side of a pressure medium pump.

37. (New) A one pulley transmission according to claim 36, characterized in that

the reversing valve can be activated by the control for the control valve.

38. (New) A one pulley transmission according to claim 36, characterized in that

the reversing valve can be activated by the pressure existing inside the pressure medium intake line.